

THE WEATHER:

Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; somewhat warmer today. Highest temperature yesterday 70, lowest 61. Detailed report on page 8.

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Grantland Rice

Adorns his own daily column on the sporting page of The Herald with vivid interpretations of the great events in sportdom. Sportlight appears.

ONE CENT

KING PROPOSES W. R. E. CO. SALE FOR LOW FARES

Senate Bill Would Have Capital Traction Control Lines.

MEASURE SUGGESTS REROUTING TRACKS

Other Plans for Betterment of Service Recommended.

Settlement of the car merger problem by forcing the sale of the Washington Railway and Electric company to the Capital Traction, reduction of fares to not more than 6 1/2 cents, or four tickets for 25 cents, and numerous changes in tracks and routes for betterment of service, were provided in a bill introduced yesterday by Senator King, of Utah.

Senator King is a member of the District committee, which instructed the two car companies recently to hold joint conferences with the District commissioners in an effort to come to terms. These conferences were futile, and the senate committee is about to resume action on the merger.

World Transfer Stocks. Senator King's bill provides that the shares of stock of the Potomac Electric Power company be distributed to the holders of stock in the W. R. & E. proportionate to their holdings in the latter company, of which the Peppo is an auxiliary.

If the W. R. & E. defaults to this arrangement the attorney general is authorized to distribute the shares and institute proceedings in equity or at law to legalize his action. The electric light franchise of the power company shall not be transferred to any other company without consent of congress.

The Capital Traction company is empowered and authorized to condemn to its exclusive or partial use any tracks of the W. R. & E. and make necessary connections. It is required to operate its cars through G street between Massachusetts avenue and 15th street northwest, connect on G street with the present tracks on Seventh and 14th streets, to operate its cars on Wisconsin avenue from M to Pierce Mill road opposite the bureau of engraving or to Tennallytown to make necessary connection with the tracks on Georgia avenue at Seventh and U streets, to operate cars on 14th street from New York avenue to the department of agriculture, bureau of engraving and printing, wharves and Washington barracks, and make necessary connections at New York avenue with tracks running south.

Extended Tracks on B Street. The Capital Traction company is required to extend its tracks on B street southwest from First street to connect with the tracks on Fourth and a-half street southwest, and to make necessary connections with tracks on B street northwest with tracks on Seventh street northwest. The company also is required to construct new tracks through southeast from G street southwest to connect with the present tracks on Eighth street southwest.

Suburban Terminal on G Street. The W. R. & E. is required to extend its tracks from New York avenue and Fifth street northwest through New York avenue to connect with Massachusetts avenue and Seventh street and hereafter the suburban lines and service having terminals on G street and 15th street northwest shall have their terminals in New York avenue near 15th street northwest. It is also required to extend its tracks from G street southwest to connect with the present tracks on H street to Georgetown or some other terminal.

The District commissioners are required to take the necessary measures to remove the line of sidewalk adjoining the patent office on G street northwest back to the north line of the portico or entrance of the building and the tracks on G street approaching from either side shall be straightened accordingly. In the event the exterior of the patent office building be renewed or remodeled and the steps removed from the front to the side of the portico on the south, then the sidewalk on F street shall be moved back to the line of the south portico and the tracks on F street straightened accordingly.

Straight Five Cent Fare. Terms of the franchise by which the companies were to carry passengers at 5 cents are to be enforced, according to Senator King's bill, except as to the provision for six tickets for a quarter. The public utilities commission is authorized in the bill to increase the fares prescribed, except that the commission may ascertain the average operating cost per passenger for each company within the District in and during the years of 1910 to 1914, inclusive, and likewise the operating cost per passenger for 1920 and make increases of fare of 1-1/2 cents per passenger by adding such difference in operating cost, but in no case allow a greater fare than 6 1/2 cents, or four tickets for 25 cents, the single fare being 7 cents.

Outline Proposed Sale. The Capital Traction company is authorized and empowered at its election to acquire by purchase or otherwise and at a price not to exceed the outstanding bonds of the Washington Railway and Electric company, the property and franchise of the latter and for this purpose is authorized to issue an equivalent amount of its stock or may issue bonds not in excess of the outstanding bonds of the W.

Railroad Engineer's Wage Exceeds Pay to Governor

Conductor on Eighteen-Mile Line Draws \$5,735 a Year, More Than State Judge, Council Tells Labor Board.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The United States railroad labor board was holding a somnolent session today when a union leader, protesting against pending wage cuts, murmured something about the employees not receiving a "living wage."

The phrase shot Fitzgerald Hall, counsel for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, out of his chair so abruptly that there was a general impression that he had sat on a tack.

"Living wage?" he echoed. "Let me tell you about the appalling conditions under which our employees exist:

WARSHIPS RUSH TO END CHINESE MUTINY IN ICHANG

Troops Loot Shops and Burn Part of Business District.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United Press.)

HANKOW, China, June 7.—American, British and Japanese gunboats are rushing to Ichang, 165 miles northwest of Hankow, where the Chinese garrison is reported to have mutinied, looting all the Chinese shops and many others as well, and burning a large part of the Chinese business quarters.

Casualties are reported to exceed those of the rebellion in the same place six months ago, when 60 were killed. The troops are believed to have become enraged at the attempts of the government to stamp out their opium smuggling industry.

Bank of China Raided. The loss will reach \$2,000,000 in property stolen, smashed and burned, according to consular officials. The offices of the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications were raided. The customs house and the Japanese consulate were invaded.

Moscow Accuses Japs of Fomenting Revolt in Asia

LONDON, June 7.—Japan is financing the new far eastern military campaign against soviet Russia, trying to occupy the entire Amur district and close the door against American trade, according to Russian soviet circles in London. Japanese assistance is what has sustained the remnants of the Kaptanov and Semenov armies in China and Manchuria, a Moscow communique says, and the Japanese military leaders, working through Russian counter-revolutionaries, are doing its utmost to extend its power in central Asia. Other counter-revolutionaries are flocking to Japan, the communique declares, with plans for revolution throughout Asia.

Says France Backs Japan. Japanese imperialism is opposed by the whole force of the great working people of Russia and the far eastern republic, the communique says, but the task of the people is rendered more difficult by reason of the fact that Japan is aided by "the counter-revolutionary government of France." France is instigating the offensive of Japanese imperialism, this statement says, and Russia therefore feels compelled to blame all the governments of the entente for what is occurring.

"We can not free the Russian government of responsibility for these acts of hostility against the Russian people."

UNION REPUDIATES ACCUSED LEADER

CHICAGO, June 7.—It has been the custom among labor unions to re-elect their leaders when they were under indictment or in jail, but Chicago unions appear to be being a great white light, following the startling disclosures before the Dailey commission.

William Brims, president of the carpenter's district council, who is under indictment for graft, has been repudiated by his union, and Harry Jensen, long an opponent of Brims and his methods, was elected in his place. This is the first of the unions to take the advice of the Dailey commission and "clean house." There are indications that a number of grafting labor chiefs will lose their crowns.

"My Life"

by

Mary Pickford

Mary Pickford's worst case of stage-fright came the night her mother made her stage debut—how Mary persisted in her desire to work under Belasco, and how a cocky office boy and a haughty stenographer, stationed as belatedly as an intruder on the peace of their employer, always frustrated her desire.

Mary Pickford's Own Story Commences Sunday, June 12th

The Washington Herald

PUEBLO HALTS SALVAGE WORK TOBURY DEAD

Flood Stricken City Begins Clearing Area of Devastation.

ADEQUATE RELIEF IS NOW ASSURED

Known Dead, 51; But Large Area Remains To Be Searched.

PUEBLO, June 7.—Pueblo is burying its dead.

This, the final act of the tragedy that followed the flood which took half a hundred lives and caused property damage here estimated at more than \$15,000,000 was the reason for the only break in the work of salvaging the remains of what once was a prosperous business section of the city.

Even the burial ceremony attracted for only a moment, for the workers are digging and hauling away debris in feverish haste to prevent spread of disease and added misery to the list of dead.

Corteges in each case consisting of a black hearse and one automobile load of mourners, passed on to the North Side and Odd Fellows cemeteries regularly throughout the afternoon and night.

Working to Aid Victims.

At the same time searches for missing friends and relatives were passing through the morgues. There were few tears and little outward show of grief, for Pueblo is now working to aid the 60,000 living persons within its limits, who are all in some measure stricken by the catastrophe.

Judges were on the bench in the Pueblo courthouse, the most beautiful structure in this part of Colorado, when a cavalcade of refugees entered the building. Court was adjourned and the handsome \$2,000,000 building was given over to Mexicans, negroes and other refugees who are homeless. Free beds, food and water were given to the homeless and smells of cooking food filled the big building.

Death List at 51.

The dead in the city's morgues now number forty, while from Arkansas river towns in the vicinity reports of bodies recovered from the still swollen stream, were:

At Vined, 3.
At Vinland, 1.
Known drowned at Baxter, bodies unrecovered, 7.

The complete toll of 51 dead in the valley is likely to be increased materially when communications are restored and the river and the mud sweep up their dead.

As the business men probed deeper into their wrecked establishments, the estimate of property losses in Pueblo rose tonight to \$25,000,000.

Conditions are Better.

A committee of twenty was formed to take counsel with the city and county commissioners, military and Red Cross officials, to work out Pueblo's salvation. Federal and state aid is still emphasized by the city fathers as the only means of rebuilding the levees along the Arkansas and staving off enormous taxes to pay for the city and the county's restoration.

Living conditions in the city were greatly alleviated by the restoration of electrical, water, and telephone service, although they are not yet normal.

Curfew in Effect.

The 7 o'clock "curfew law" was still in effect in the business district, although many worked at clearing away debris. The transfer of goods from inside of stores to sidewalks served temporarily to increase the desolation in the flooded areas.

J. L. Fiesler, manager of the southwestern division of the Red Cross, arrived from St. Louis and took general charge of the organization's relief activities.

An information service that will be available to friends and relatives throughout the country has been inaugurated by the Red Cross in connection with its relief work. Inquiries directed to James L. Fiesler, director of Red Cross relief operations at Pueblo, concerning the safety and welfare of individuals resident, or stopping, there, will be answered as expeditiously as conditions permit. Simultaneously Mr. Fiesler has been directed to assist persons in Pueblo in sending word of their safety to friends and relatives in other parts of the country, through Red Cross chapters and otherwise.

Washington Rotary Club Offers to Aid Stricken City

The following telegram from the Washington Rotary club was sent to R. G. Breckenridge, president the Rotary club, at Pueblo:

Our members deeply sympathize with the people of Pueblo. The hour calls for great faith, confidence and strength. We know that Rotary will not be found wanting in any respect. Our hearts, our hands and our purses are open to you. Please be perfectly frank and let us know what we, your friends of Washington, can do.

CHARLES W. SEMMES,
President Rotary Club of Washington.

Congress Provides Federal Aid for Flood Sufferers

Help of the federal government will be extended to flood sufferers in Pueblo.

The senate and house late yesterday rushed through a joint resolution offered by Senator Phipps, of Colorado, authorizing the war department to use its facilities in providing relief.

The resolution does not carry an appropriation, although it had originally been planned to ask for \$1,000,000. Senator Phipps explained

DARLING'S CARTOON



A. T. HERT, G. O. P. CHIEF IN KENTUCKY, DIES SUDDENLY

Stricken While Discussing Politics with Friends At Hotel Here.

Alvin Tobias Hert, of Louisville, republican national committeeman from Kentucky, who was at one time slated to be President Harding's secretary of the navy, died suddenly in his room at the New Willard hotel at 4:10 yesterday afternoon. He was 56 years old.

Hert was lying on his bed talking politics and matters relating to today's meeting of the republican national committee when he died. A gasp was the first warning to those with him, who included E. T. Frank, former postmaster of Owensboro, Ky.; Matt Chilton, of Louisville, who made the trip here with him, and two Kentucky congressmen, J. W. Langley and J. M. Robison.

Death Came Suddenly.

Dr. Lyman Sexton, who had been summoned to attend Mr. Hert by Senator Watson, of Indiana, earlier in the day when the committeeman complained of indigestion, arrived a minute later for a second call. He made an examination and stated that death had been virtually instantaneous, though he could make no positive diagnosis of the cause. Dr. Sexton's opinion was that it was either apoplexy or pressure of the heart resulting from acute indigestion.

Mrs. Hert was at once notified at the home in Louisville, where she was awaiting his return from the political meeting. News of the republican leader's death practically halted all political conferences. The President sent his secretary, George B. Christian, Jr., to the Hert suite in the New Willard.

Was Native of Indiana.

The deceased was born in Owensburg, Ind., April 8, 1865. Since 1904 he had been president of the American Cereosoting company, with its fifteen plants scattered over a factor in republican politics.

He was the lowdown floor leader and virtually the lowdown campaign manager in the national convention last year. When the Illinois governor was eliminated as a Harding cabinet possibility, the Kentuckian was slated for berth, presumably secretary of the navy. In the final readjustment he was dropped. He was offered an ambassadorship to Spain or Italy, which he refused, as he did the offer of the place which later went to Walter F. Brown at the head of the government reorganization commission.

Planned Call on Harding.

While Hert had planned to see the President, he arrived on Monday and spent that afternoon with Senator Richard Ernst, of Kentucky. Yesterday he was in conference with Senator Watson, of Indiana, and members of the Kentucky delegation. He had been urged to accept the national chairmanship—to which John T. Adams, of Iowa, is being elected today—but refused. He was considered a very wealthy man and had no children.

GERMAN U-BOAT SUNK OFF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 7.—Two or three years ago this item would have been worth a scream head and double-slugged pict type over the front page. A belated naval engagement of the world war was staged fifty miles off Chicago in Lake Michigan, when the German submarine UO-97 was shelled and sunk by the U. S. Willmette and U. S. Hawk, manned by enthusiastic crews of naval reservists.

The submarine, which was a war prize, had been exhibited for two years at the municipal pier. In accordance with the terms of the peace treaty, it was ordered sunk. It had a record of having sunk seven allied ships.

U.S. SUGGESTS AMITY TREATY WITH MEXICO

Hughes Demands Guarantee from People of Nation.

RECOGNITION MAY FOLLOW PARLEYS

Says Nation Must Revoke Policy of Usurping Foreign Claims.

By ROBERT J. BENDER.

The United States government has proposed to the Mexican people that the two nations enter into a treaty of commerce and amity such as will stabilize their relations and terminate the protracted period of mutual distrust, it was announced yesterday.

The treaty, now the subject of negotiations between the two governments, would embody assurances by Mexico to safeguard American property rights, establish a claims commission to settle losses of land and property, provide for settlement of boundary matters, and, finally, would include conventional stipulations as to commerce and reciprocal rights in both countries.

Speaks to Whole Nation.

In announcing its advances, the state department made it clear it was talking to Mexico as a nation, and not alone to the Oregon regime. The question of recognition should be subordinated, the administration believes. If Congress refuses to accept the suggested terms, this government will simply wait until there "is a government in Mexico willing to bind itself to the discharge of primary international obligations."

The whole difficulty in the path of a satisfactory settlement is embraced in the Mexican constitution of 1917. This declares that surface resources were the property of the nation.

Makes Position Clear.

The state department announcement on the relations of the governments of the United States and Mexico, said:

"The fundamental question which confronts the government of the United States in considering its relations with Mexico is the safeguarding of property rights and individual claims. Mexico is free to adopt any policy which she pleases with respect to her public lands. But she is not free to give assurance that she will not give assurance of compensation valid titles, which have been obtained by American citizens under Mexican laws. A confiscatory policy strikes not only at the interests of particular individuals, but at the foundations of international intercourse, for it is only on the basis of the security of property validly possessed under the laws of a particular country that the acquisition that commercial transactions between the peoples of two countries and the conduct of activities in helpful co-operation are possible."

Must Perform Obligations.

"This question should not be confused with any matter of personalities or of the recognition of any particular administration. Whenever Mexico is ready to give assurance that she will perform her fundamental obligation in the protection of both of persons and of rights of property validly acquired, there will be no obstacle to the settlement of this question between the two peoples."

"This question is vital because of the provisions inserted in the Mexican constitution which precluded the government from making any retroactive laws. The provisions of the constitution of 1917 will not be construed to permit retroactive laws. If the provisions are to be put into effect retroactively, this would constitute an international wrong of the greatest character. The government could not submit to its accomplishment. If it be said that this wrong is not intended, and that the constitution of Mexico of 1917 will not be construed to permit retroactive laws, then it is important that this should be made clear by guarantees in proper form. The provisions of the constitution and the executive decrees which have been formulated, which have been put into effect retroactively, make it obviously necessary that the purposes of Mexico should be definitely set forth."

Treaty is Proposed.

"Accordingly this government has proposed a treaty of amity and commerce with Mexico, in which Mexico will agree to safeguard the rights of property which are attached to the constitution of 1917 and to make no possible objection to the treaty."

"The proposed treaty also contains the conventional stipulations as to commerce and reciprocal rights in both countries. It also provides for the conclusion of a convention for the settlement of claims for losses of life and property, which, of course, means the prompt establishment of a suitable claims commission in which both countries would be represented. In order to effect a just settlement, there is also a provision for a just settlement of boundary matters."

Recognition to Follow.

"The question of recognition is a subordinate matter, but there will be no difficulty as to this, for the Oregon regime is ready to negotiate a proper treaty, and it is drawn so as to be negotiated with him, the making of the treaty in proper form will accomplish recognition of the government of the United States."

SENATE SUPPORTS WEEKS' PLEA FOR ARMY OF 180,000

Votes 34 to 30 to Reject House Cut; Peace Policy Attacked.

The Senate yesterday rejected the drastic army reduction voted by the House, and decided to back the administration pleas for a sufficient military establishment to keep the nation from falling back into the state of unpreparedness preceding the war with Germany.

By a vote of 34 to 30, the recommendation of the Senate military affairs committee for an army of an average strength of 180,000 men during the next year was adopted. The amendment will require gradual reduction of the army from an estimated strength of 215,000 on July 1 to a minimum strength of 150,000 men on February 15, 1922. The House bill providing for an average army of 150,000 would require a reduction to 120,000 men by the end of the next fiscal year.

Voted on Appropriation.

The showdown as to the size of the army came on the appropriation for the pay of enlisted men. The House bill provided only \$72,000,000. The Senate committee proposed to increase this to \$82,000,000 in order to prevent a reduction of the army from 180,000 men, which Secretary of War Weeks declared would result in utter disaster.

Because of the slenderness of the Senate margin and the insistence of the House in cutting both army and navy appropriations to the bone, great difficulty is expected in Senate amendments in conference. Advocates of the Senate amendment are hopeful that the President will throw his influence on their side.

Army Bill Yesterday Became Vehicle for Sharp Attacks on the Republican Failure to Promptly Enact the Resolution Restoring the Status of Peace with Germany and Austria.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, and Senator Watson, of Georgia, both Democrats, charged that the republicans had not fulfilled their campaign pledge to make peace as soon as they got into power.

Read Attacks Administration.

"We have in round numbers 15,000 soldiers somewhere in France and Germany," said Senator Reed. "What are they there for? Why does not the present administration bring these soldiers home? It is no excuse to say they were sent over by another administration. I defy any living man to tell me a good reason for keeping 15,000 men in Germany."

"The Senate long ago passed a resolution declaring a state of peace. It is tied up in the House—why and by whom? The President in many of his campaign promises pledged the American people that there would be an immediate declaration of peace. In his message to Congress he declared he would properly draw it was properly drawn, but it is suspended in the House, and I should like to have someone who is in touch with the administration tell the American people and Congress why this is being held up."

Hints at Breach of Faith.

"The grapevine brings us many mysterious stories as to the why. One is that a representative has an ambition to have his name attached to the resolution in place of the senator from Pennsylvania. Other rumors are to the effect that the administration has interfered. I do not charge that, because I do not know it to be a fact, and I should regret exceedingly to find the rumor verified; but if the rumor were verified it would furnish an illustration of a breach of faith with the American people with few parallels in American history."

Continued on Page Nine.